INSIST ON
Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 21, 1911, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

VOL. 4. NO. 22 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914. WHOLE NO. 178

GERMAN WORKERS NOT SHOT.

A. F. of L. Receives Wireless from Well-known Unionist.

LEGIEN SAYS STORIES UNTRUE

Secretary of World's Trades Unions Denies Newspaper Statements. Hopes for End of "This Bloody Conflagration."

Washington, Aug. 29.—Officers of the American Federation of Labor have received the following wireless from Carl Legien, secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions, at Berlin:

"Berlin, via Sayville, N. Y., Aug. 26.

"American press apparently stating German unions and Social-Democratic party are suppressed, leaders imprisoned, funds seized. Liebknecht, Frau Luxemberg and hundreds of workers summarily shot for anti-militarist demonstrations. All such news without foundation. Party and unions continue activity undindered. All our papers appearing regularly. No repressive measures have been taken against us. Equally false is news about ill-treatment of aliens here. May this bloody conflagration end soon.

"LEGIEN."

RAILROADERS ARE PRAISED

Seattle, Aug. 29.—"We have had every theory from the time of Buddha down presented to us as remedies for the evils of the present industrial system, but it has been proved that it has been the trade unionists who have made the greatest improvement in the condition of the wage earner, for they have placed the human side foremost in the struggle for the betterment of labor," said John B. Lennon, treasurer of the A. F. of L., in an address to the local Central Labor union, while a guest of that body, with his colleagues on the Industrial Relations Commission. Vice President O'Connell, of the A. F. of L.

Treasurer Lennon urged solidarity among workers, and declared that our refusal to co-operate with each other has harmed us more than all the efforts of employers' organizations. The speaker paid a high tribute to the railroad brotherhoods, because of a better knowledge of these institutions, which gained for them the good will of Nelson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, who, also, is a member of the commission.

"If any one tells you that the railroad men stand for the so-called open shop," said Lennon, "you can safely tell that man he is speaking an untruth. They are just as strong for the union shop as we are, and that is the reason they are now 99 per cent organized. There is no room for an individual bargaining among them and both wages and grievances must be handled as has been taken place through the union."

Vice President O'Connell urged unionists to note the gains made by their movement and treat less serious-ly the wild claims and exaggerated statements of small groups that continually advocate other doctrines and new theories.

"The great trouble with organized labor," said the speaker, "is that it complains too much of the things it has failed to do, and neglects to shout from the housetops the things that it has done. If we advertised our success the prospects of organized labor would be something unparalleled. Fear has been the law of the world what you have done. Let the unorganized man hear what you have accomplished. Don't be modest when it comes to telling what you have so far failed to accomplish."

CAUSE OF LABOR HEARD IN STIRRING SPEECHES BY UNITED STATES SENATORS

Washington, Aug. 29.—The labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill have been the theme for several stirring speeches in the Senate on behalf of labor. Senator Hughes, a member of the Labor group, has attracted attention because of the masterful manner in which he has conducted himself in running debates with opponents of the sections and his ability in presenting and defending the principles of trade unionism. The following excerpts from the speeches of Senators Hughes and Cummins indicate the vigor with which the cause of labor is being pleaded:

BY SENATOR HUGHES.

While we are speaking of class legislation, where could we find a more beautiful illustration of the ease with which class legislation is accepted when certain powerful interests are involved than the spectacle exhibited in this body the other day, when a statutory monopoly was permitted to continue its exactions, permitted to continue to mulct the American people for carrying their goods, even in the face of a great exigency, a great war emergency? Here was a little selected class of American citizens who have the privilege of operating vessels plying from port to port in the United States, while an American ship, flying the American flag, sailing from the port of Liverpool, for example, to the port of New York and discharging her cargo there can not pick up another cargo at the port of New York and carry it to a Gulf port in order to pay its expenses for that part of the trip, but must confine its operations to American commerce transported abroad. Why? Because if it were permitted to engage in the coastwise trade it would interfere with the privilege of a class of American citizens who own and operate coastwise ships and a class of American citizens who build those ships for those men to own and operate.

We are under no illusion over here. There is not a State in the Union, so far as I know, that has an act of this character on one so liberal as the English trades dispute act). We know that it is not even attempted here to come within miles of it; and it is known to the world that if we did we still would leave these men subject to the various processes by which they live and operate. No, we prate about the American workman in our political platforms and we excuse the system of tariff robbery on the ground that the robbers are going to hand their plunder down to the workers. There is only one way in which they can be compelled to hand it down; there is only one weapon that will operate, and an American freeman to plunge his hand into the employer's pocket and get his share of the loot that has been wrung from the American people, and that is the strike. One of these conspiracies, one of these combinations and agreements that may be in restraint of trade is the only weapon he has had, but you have given his employers themselves many, you have permitted them to capture this loot and you have said you have done so on behalf of these American workmen. That is what you said; your platforms reek with it; there is not a platform that you have adopted for the past 20 or 30 years that does not say that. You pride yourselves upon being class legislators. You have two classes—employers and employes. You give the employers the right to lockout and blunder, and you say we do so because we know they will pass it down. As the present Secretary of State one time said, you have appointed the employers trustees, you have made them executors or administrators, but you have not asked them to give bond.

CHANGE MINES BUREAU.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Representative Casey, a member of the labor group, has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the transfer of the bureau of mines from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Labor. It is claimed the miners desire this change.

"There are in this country about 1,000,000 miners," said Representative Casey, "and the mining industry is getting more and more complicated. The Secretary of Labor will always be in touch with mining conditions, and is likely to have a practical knowledge of the industry, like the present Secretary of the Interior in the mines himself at one time. The Department of the Interior has all the work it can do as now constituted, and the caring for Indian grants and reservations, and other duties, and I do not think it can give the proper attention to the bureau of mines."

PRESIDENT'S CHEERY WORD

Washington, Aug. 29.—In the Labor Day tastle of The American Federationist, just from the press, President Wilson writes as follows to President Gompers:

"The Editor of the American Federationist:

"I feel that I can in good conscience and with a heart full of deep confidence send a word of cheer, as you suggest, to the workers of America on this Labor Day of the interesting year 1914. No one can look about him with frank eyes, either in our beloved country or in any of the great nations of our time without new confidence in their hands, without feeling that there is a steady movement of purpose and of action toward justice, and a fuller comprehension and realization of the essential rights and liberties of men. The movement may often be slow, may at times seem distressingly and discouragingly slow, but it is unmistakable, and all that we have to do is to set it forward with ever-increasing momentum is to think justly, purpose the things that are right, and to leave out of nothing except to be unfair and selfish and hasty when haste is as great as the country itself are involved."

Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft also contribute to this number, the former's article entitled "Labor's Triumphant March, Told in Messages of Hope and a Symposium of Achievements."

Officials of 52 national and international trade unions record advances made by their respective organizations, coupled with the increasing solidity of workers and their faith in the trade union movement.

FARMERS FAVOR UNIONISTS

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 29.—Officers of the State Federation of Labor have issued a call for the annual convention to be held in this city, beginning September 15. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Nebraska, with 10,000 members, will be represented by three farmer delegates. In discussing the matter of affiliation with trade unionists, President Gunderson of the farmers' organization said:

"I have always thought that there should be a closer affiliation and a better understanding between the farmer and the trades unionist. For instance, During my membership in the Nebraska legislature I learned that there were many questions upon which the interests of the farmer and the tradesman were identical. It is the hope that the delegation from the farmers' organization may be able to assist the tradesmen in their fight for better working conditions and fair wages, for the farmer, who has been a student of things, realizes that when the laboring man is prospering he is a good customer for the things raised on the farm. Co-operative buying and co-operative selling and co-operative selling is the salvation of the farmer and the tradesmen."

WAGES CUT; MEN ORGANIZE.

Centralia, Wash., Aug. 29.—Unorganized sawmill workers at this place have been forced on strike because of wage reductions. These workers now realize the value of organization, and their new local has been chartered by the timber workers. Officers of the International are on the ground, and are giving them every assistance possible to cope with the mill owners.

WORKERS OF JERSEY CONFER

Newark, N. J., Aug. 29.—A feature of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor was an address by Thomas Duffy, member of the Union Industrial Commission and ex-president of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The speaker was at one time a leader in the anti-trust movement and plea for unity among workers electrified the delegates. He spoke at length on the organization of the organization and explained the principles of the Ohio law.

The convention declared in favor of the Clayton anti-trust bill as passed by the House of Representatives. A national child labor law was favored, and a resolution was passed urging the governor to call an extra session of the legislature for a continuance of convict labor. The delegates declared that "the prisoner should be employed; that he must be employed productively; that he must not be exploited for the profit or gain of any unfair competition with free labor."

A resolution was adopted making it the duty of the Union Industrial Commission local union to report to officers of the State Federation of Labor in discussing affiliation of locals. The official urged greater compensation for safety, and declared: "The organized labor movement in Vermont knows today better than ever before that success in safety work is embodied, received or delayed; that it knows what it wants and why it wants it, and stand ready to compensate, if in industry, asking not for sympathy, but demanding only justice."

WOULD BUY ELECTRIC PLANT.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 29.—The city council has offered the Edison Electric Light company $1,000,000 for its plant and equipment, same to be accepted or rejected within twenty days. Should the company refuse the offer, the city will either accept recommendations of its engineers and build a plant to compete with the Edison owners, or go into court and have the private property condemned.

SECURE NEW AGREEMENT.

Seattle, Aug. 29.—After conferences that lasted three weeks, officials of miners' district No. 19 have secured a satisfactory joint agreement with the operators that provides for general working conditions. A new section provides for the appointment of a board of arbitration, whose duties shall be to make frequent examinations of the mines.

WOULD REGULATE HOURS.

Boston, Aug. 29.—The state convention of journeymen barbers has voted to continue the fight for a universal Saturday closing hour for barber shops in Massachusetts. In this city the closing time is 10 o'clock. Delegates reported that in many cities middle-class rules. The law was decided to present to the next legislature a bill providing for the licensing of barbers.

IRON MOLDERS TO CONFER.

Toronto, Canada, Aug. 29.—The Ontario conference of the Iron Molders' International union will meet in this city September 4 and 5. The question of closer affiliation of the several unions connected with the foundry business will be thoroughly discussed.

FAVORS "RACK TO THE LAND."

Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 29.—Canada's minister of immigration, Hon. Robert Rogers, in addresses delivered in many Canadian cities is opposed by John Keane, of the local charities department, who insists that the government should put those immigrants on farm lands in western Canada. He says that a large proportion of the new comers are agriculturists and ill fitted for city or industrial life.

CARPENTERS MAKE GAINS.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—It is stated that over 3,000 carpenters in this city and suburbs have joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters within the past year.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL SIGNED

Washington, Aug. 29.—With the approval by the President of the sundry civil appropriation bill, labor's advances amount gains in its fight against classification with commodities. The sundry civil bill, it will be remembered, contains this provision in the section relating to prosecutions of trusts by the Department of Justice:

"Provided, however, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful."

The section in question was originally known as the Hughes amendment, introduced in 1910 by Representative Hughes, of Newton, New Jersey, a member of the labor group. It was adopted by the House but rejected by the Senate, which body has since receded from its stand. From their position, the President used his influence to "persuade" the Representatives to recede. In the several conferences at the White House, he succeeded in defeating the amendment. On August 7 it made the 134 to 94 nay vote on the principle of human freedom contained in that amendment the basis of its consideration, and on August 8, 1916, the party responsible for defeating the amendment was overwhelmed in the House of Representatives. The same amendment was offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill in the early days of August and was adopted by both Houses. President Taft vetoed the bill because he opposed the amendment. The Senate refused to concur in the veto. The bill was resubmitted to the President and was signed by President Wilson.

The House receded from its action on appropriations incorporated the principle in its sundry civil bill. Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out this provision, but was defeated by a vote of 102 to 6. Senator Martin's motion to table the amendment was carried by a vote of 41 to 17. Senator Sutherland moved to amend the provision by the insertion of words that would authorize "legalistic" delimitations of the declaration, but he, too, was defeated, 28 to 32.

Certain amendments in this were more emphatic in their opposition to this section. One is a letter of protest to President Wilson. Acting President Mulliken of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America stated that a referendum vote by their affiliated organizations disapproved the measure by a vote of 60 to 1.

While the action of Congress and President Wilson has been unheralded, the victory is one of tremendous significance to American workers because of the moral force behind the declaration of the people's representatives that certain moneys shall not be used to prosecute labor unions under the anti-trust laws. The acceptance of the A. F of L. position on this subject marks the resistless advances being made by workers in their struggle for freedom.

BAKERS ARE ACTIVE.

Baltimore, Aug. 29.—Bakers in this city are jubilant over the success in securing a foothold, after a year's hard organization work. They have started a union label to be used in the Chesapeake Baking company, which agrees to official recognition of the Bakers' union in the future.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 29.—Locked out bakers are surprising their employers by the resistance offered. Four large bake shops were closed on account of the decisions of the city by the victimized workers, whose officers have organized many of the bakers in the vicinity of Springfield, and which include the towns of Shelbyville, Mount Olive, Auburn, Taylorville and Virginia. One of the largest bakeries in central Illinois—at Taylorville—has also been unionized.

Toronto, Canada, Aug. 29.—The bona fide trades and labor council has issued a press in its city, and the Independent organization, which has done much to divide the labor movement, is disintegrating dwindling in power, as its members realize their helplessness in case of trouble.

BILL TO GOVERN EXPORTS.

Washington, Aug. 29.—A bill giving the President power to forbid the exportation of foodstuffs, clothing, and other contraband or conditional contraband of war whenever such exportation threatens to cause famine in which unemployment to consumers in this country was introduced in the House by Representative Ware, of Pennsylvania. The bill would direct the bureau of corporations and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce to report to the President the facts necessary for the administration of the provisions.

After a presidential proclamation prohibiting exportation of any product, any person violating its provisions would be punishable by a fine of $1,000 and a year's imprisonment.

SLAVERY ISSUE RAISED.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Whether making a man work on the public roads is imposing "involuntary servitude" on him is the issue raised in a case just docketed in the Supreme court from Florida. Where a man is convicted and fails or refuses to comply with the laws of that state, which require able-bodied citizens to work on the public roads six days or pay $3 into the road funds. Although this practice has been abolished, this is the first time the constitutionality of one of them has been brought to the United States Supreme court on the point in question.

TO HANDLE STOCKTON LOCKOUT.

Stockton, Cal., Aug. 29.—The various representatives of organized labor here in this city, because of the general lockout, have formed themselves into a central body, to be known as the Trades Council. An executive committee has been chosen, with J. T. Woods, of the California Packing Corporation, as chairman, and J. P. Griffin, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, secretary. Funds for the benefit of the locked out men are being supplied liberally by California unionists, who are responding to the assessment levied.

AGREEMENT FOR "MOVIES."

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Moving Picture Operators' union has presented a new agreement to their employers, to take effect the first of the month. The operators are divided into three classes, and wages are apportioned accordingly.

COAL HANDLERS STRIKE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 29.—About 40 men employed by the Pere Marquette road are on strike for wage increases. They have recently been organized.

FAVORS INCREASED TAX LEVY.

Indianapolis, Aug. 29.—Favoring an increased tax levy for public school purposes, the Central Labor council of this city says:

"Education of the children of this city is of vital importance to us all. No function of government is of more importance to the future welfare of the citizens than is that reposed in the educational authorities. The legislature has given the local school board the authority of raising the tax levy 4 cents if need be. Lack of proper school facilities should put forth the exercise of the school board's authority to raise the levy. Each and every child should have equal opportunities with other children. No child should not be compelled to remain away from school because of lack of facilities. We have a compulsory education law mandating every child to attend school. Organized labor has been foremost in securing the enactment of these laws through the United States, and should at this time insist on adequate facilities for the enforcement of the laws. Without sufficient funds this cannot be accomplished."

TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Adequate hospital facilities for the 35,000 residents of the State who are annually victims of tuberculosis has been decided upon by representatives of the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and officials of the state board of health. It is proposed to create twelve hospital districts of from 2 to 4 counties each, in which campaigns will be inaugurated for the erection of district tuberculosis hospitals to be maintained jointly by the co-operating counties.

Through the erection of these twelve district hospitals, supplementing the present sanitaria, anti-tuberculosis workers believe that the 35,000 victims will be adequately cared for, and that the people of the state will be so well protected through this hospitalization that eventually Ohio's death rate of 7,000 per year will be reduced materially.

ANTI-UNIONISM RESIGNS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 29.—General Manager Hayden, of the Gould Coupler company at Depew, near here, has resigned, and has left for Chicago, it is reported. Because of Hayden's antagonism to trade unionism, and his discharge of old and faithful workmen, the Chicago A. F. of L. working conditions he would enforce, compelled the iron molders and coremakers to strike, last February. That fight has been a bitter one, and is still on. The presence of militia and deputy sheriffs has been withdrawn, however, the last deputy sheriff has been removed. The former president of the company will take charge, and it is hoped these changes will assist in a settlement of the difficulty.

SOLDIERS ACQUITTED.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 29.—The court martial which tried twenty-two officers and men of the militia, for murder, growing out of the battle at Ludlow, April 20, has made public its findings. All defendants were acquitted of the charges of murder, manslaughter and larceny. Lieut. Linderfelt, charged with killing Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, by striking him on the head with a rifle, was absolved from his action on the ground that the assault was "justified." The verdicts were approved by Adjutant General Chase and Governor Ammons.

SOME SUNDAY WORK ILLEGAL.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29.—The court of appeals of this state has held in the case of Jones vs. Belle Isle that the pursuit of one's ordinary calling on Sunday, except for necessity or charity, is illegal, and that a contract made on that day in furtherance of the ordinary calling of one of the contracting parties could not be enforced. The court made this decision in the case of a man who rented automobiles and who sued to recover hire for Sunday pleasure riding.

VIOLATE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Rockford, Mont., Aug. 29.—A. F. of L. Federal union No. 13794 is forcing the Two Miracle Concrete Corporation to comply with the eight hour law for street work, municipal work and all work under ground. One foreman has been fined $10 and the corporation will be fined now on. This concern does a general concrete business in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

PRESIDENT MAURER ARRESTED.

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 29.—President Maurer, of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was arrested in this city while attempting to deliver a public address in defiance of the mayor's order. Maurer will thoroughly test the case in the courts. It is announced that the mayor's right to forbid public meetings, denies the right of free speech, will be tested in the courts.

STOREMEN EXTEND THANKS.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Navy Yard storemen located at Somerville, Mass., have notified Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., that their local extends thanks to the A. F. of L. for assisting in placing these workers in group 3-B of the navy yard civil service.

A UNION STATE CAPITOL.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 29.—The State Federation of Labor has secured an agreement with state officials whereby the state capitol building will be employed on the state capitol job.

DRAFT COMPENSATION ACT.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 29.—It is stated that the special committee appointed by the State legislature to draft a workmen's compensation act, will report, upon tentative plans, which will include the creation of a state industrial commission for its administration. The law will be patterned after the one in force in Massachusetts, which provides for the taking over by the commission of the following state departments: Factory inspection department, board of arbitration and mediation, state factory inspection department and the bureau of labor statistics.

MINERS ADOPT SCALE.

Denver, Aug. 29.—The scale convention of the United Mine Workers, District No. 15, has made few changes in the wage rates and working agreement now in force between the United Mine Workers and what the independent operators of Colorado. A committee has been selected to present the new scale to the mine owners.

CITY COUNCIL DONATES $200.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 29.—At the request of the Labor day committee of the local central body, the common council of Danville has given the organized workers the exclusive use of Lincoln park on Labor day and also voted $200 to make the celebration a success.

ORGANIZE WORKERS EXPOSE "OPEN SHOP" DECEIT;

SHOW RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS OPPOSE THIS THEORY

Seattle, Aug. 29.—At a hearing before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission in this city, Vice President O'Connell, of the A. F. of L., and President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, both members of the commission, made life miserable for Constantine, of the Seattle Employers' association when that individual attempted to defend the "open shop" and "closed shop" theory and prove that the railroad brotherhoods favor this system.

Vice President O'Connell forced the employers' walking delegate, after a gruelling cross-examination, to acknowledge that the workers' only hope was in organization.

Commissioner Garretson then question-ed the employers' agent as follows, and the following testimony will show, to shatter the oft-repeated claims of antiunionists that the attitude of the railway workers toward the union shop:

Garretson—You spoke of the magnificent attitude of the railway brotherhoods. I suppose you are familiar with the method of dealing of the railway brotherhoods with their employes?

Constantine—I am.

Garretson—Are you aware of the attitude that these organizations—all four of them—take, when they walk into the offices of their employers to discuss wages?

Constantine—I have never been present at such an occasion.

Garretson—Are you aware of the fact—I will take my own organization, called the Order of Railway Conductors—that when they walk into the general manager's office of the Northern Pacific railway, they know who it assumes to deal for?

Constantine—For its members.

Garretson—No, for every conductor in the service of the Northern Pacific railway.

Constantine—Well, that is good enough.

Garretson—Members and nonmembers. We deal for every man on the line. Now, I will ask you if you are aware of the fact on the man who is not a member? Are you aware of that?

Constantine—Yes, sir.

Garretson—We sign an agreement for the company for every man who performs that service. That is the scale of rate of pay. Therefore, a nonunion man is benefited by the position of the union. He can't work for less than the scale, nor can he make any private agreement with the company. Is the position of the brotherhoods clear with regard to that basis. We do not recognize the right of the individual to deal for either his wage or conditions on a railway.

Constantine—Why, I could not picture to myself where the $ or -20 per cent would ever attempt to demand anything of the kind.

Garretson—Oh, you have got the percentage too high, there are not near that many.

Constantine—Two per cent is closer to it.

Garretson—It is closer.

Constantine—Yes, sir.

Garretson—You used the phrase—I believe this was the phrase verbatim—that a man must be permitted to sell his property—that it, his blood and brawn, without the intervention of a third party."

That is the attitude of your association?

Constantine—Yes, sir.

Garretson—Don't that mean that you have the right of the employer to buy his blood and brawn without the intervention of a third party?

Constantine—Well, it has not.

Garretson—Isn't that how it works out?

Constantine—No, it is not.

Garretson—If you can keep him dealing on his own basis without the intervention of a third party, you won't need any aggressive legislative campaign, hand in hand with it?

Constantine—I don't know if I exactly care to—

Garretson—Oh, I would not want you to convict yourself.

Constantine—Yes, sir.

Garretson—I suppose the slogan of your party was that you are not against any one engaged in upbuilding the body-guys, right or wrong, so long as they want to, regardless of what his wage is?

Constantine—It is his right, we believe, that every man has the right to work as he chooses, under conditions as he desires, for such price as he desires.

Garretson—And his right to remain unorganized?

Constantine—He has the right to remain unorganized; yes, sir, it is his privilege.

Garretson—And then you immediately proceed to organize to see that he has the right to stay unorganized?

WORKERS FAVOR UNIONISTS

Washington Delegates Endorse Anti-Trust Bill and Condemn Anti-Labor Injunctions.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Central Labor union of this city has adopted resolutions favoring the Clayton anti-trust bill as passed by the House of Representatives, condemning the anti-labor injunctions and declaring that "the Sherman anti-trust law has been used as a club to beat down the workers in their efforts to secure a living wage and improve their conditions of employment."

The resolutions declare that "the Sherman anti-trust law has been used to prevent the workers from organizing, and to prevent them from using the most effective weapon they have to secure their rights, namely, the strike, and to prevent them from using the boycott, the label and the white list, which are simply means of publicity, and which are necessary to the workers in their struggle for existence."

BUILDING TRADES ORGANIZE.

Seattle, Aug. 29.—Organization of the building trades in this city is proceeding rapidly, and the movement is meeting with the hearty support of the Central Labor council. Delegates from the various locals have been appointed to a committee which will draft a constitution and by-laws for the new body.

BOYCOTT ON BREWERY.

Seattle, Aug. 29.—The Seattle Brewing & Malting company has been placed on the unfair list by the Central Labor council, and a boycott declared. The brewery has refused to sign an agreement with the brewery workers' union.